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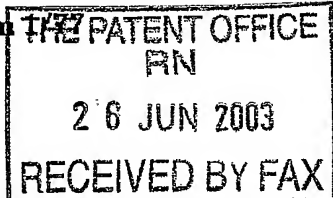
Dated 5 July 2004



1. 8. 1982

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Patents Form 1/77

Patents Act 1977
(Rule 16)26JUN03 EB18102-1 D02982
P01/7700 0.00-0314917.6

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Request for grant of a patent

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The Patent Office

Cardiff Road
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1. Your reference

P849GB

2. Patent application number

(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

0314917.6

26 JUN 2003

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)① CHERRETT, Toni Jane of Penny Plot Cottage, Colin Bott, ②
ALDERNEY, GY9 3TU and AIRETON, Jane Ann of
Fraggle Rock, Windy Corner, ALDERNEY, GY9 3TZ

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

① 866 0995 001

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

② 866 1001 001

4. Title of the invention

COATS FOR ANIMALS

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom
to which all correspondence should be sent
(Including the postcode)

STANLEYS

Kings Court
12 King Street
LEEDS
LS1 2HL

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

07902190001 ✓

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number

Country

Priority application number
(if you know it)Date of filing
(day / month / year)

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application

Date of filing
(day / month / year)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if

a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or

b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or

c) any named applicant is a corporate body.

See note (d))

YES

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Continuation sheets of this form

Description 13

Claim(s)

Abstract

Drawing(s) 7

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Priority documents

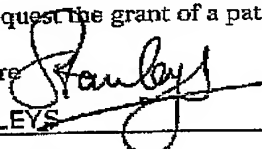
Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)

Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)

Any other documents (please specify)

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.
- | | | |
|-----------|--|--------------|
| Signature |  | Date |
| STANLEYS | | 26 June 2003 |
12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| David Stanley | 01481 824411 |
|---------------|--------------|

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DUPLICATE

- 1 -

COATS FOR ANIMALS

This invention relates to coats for animals, and is concerned, particularly although not exclusively, with coats for domestic pet animals – such as dogs, for example.

5 Coats for animals have been used for many years. Typically, large animal coats, for example, for horses and cattle, and smaller animal coats, for example, for dogs, have required a coat tethering means such as, for example, either a strap circumambient on the animal's girth region or two straps laying laterally in a crossing over manner on part of the animal's abdomen. Straps
10 passing around the animal's hind limbs have been attached to the animal coat in various ways, and used in conjunction with the straps around the animal's girth region, or by themselves, to tether the animal coat.

The known coat tethering means of a strap, circumambient on the animal's girth region, broad or narrow in size, made of leather, fabric, man-made
15 or natural materials, either padded or non-padded, is attached to the animal coat or left un-attached, and relies upon the pressure brought to bear on the animal coat by the straps when fastened to tether the coat to the animal's back. This has the disadvantage of causing pressure rubs or sores to the animal in the region of direct pressure from the straps and other areas on the animal's body
20 from the everyday movement of the animal whilst wearing the coat.

In inclement weather, such known animal coat tethering means do not prevent gusts of wind blowing the loose part of the animal coat up to the point of the tether on the animal's back. This defeats the object of keeping the animal warm by wearing the coat, and also causes the risk of injury to the animal
25 through fright.

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Such means of tethering an animal coat does not prevent the coat from slipping to one side, causing more discomfort and distress to the animal.

Another known coat tethering means (Ayres US 584,661 1897) uses two angled straps fixed to the animal coat at back and shoulder regions at different
5 points, in such a manner that the two straps cross over each other at a point on the animal's belly and are secured at points along the animal's side, such that the effective lengths of the straps are adjustable.

This method of tethering an animal coat has the disadvantage of the animal coat still slipping to one side or the other, especially if the straps have
10 been incorrectly adjusted. If the straps are adjusted too tightly, the animal may risk pressure sores or rubs when in a recumbent position.

Again, in inclement weather, the animal coat risks being disarranged by gusts of wind, although less so when worn by small animals wearing the coat, for example, small dog breeds of the size of miniature poodles, West Highland
15 terriers etc, where the coat relies on the integrity of the material used to make up the animal coat to keep it in place under these conditions.

The use of leg straps passing around the animal's hind limbs and attaching to the animal coat is well documented. This method of tethering an animal coat has been usually used in conjunction with the above coat tethering
20 means to assist stabilising the animal coat. The disadvantage of the use of leg straps is the risk of injury to the sensitive parts of the inner leg should the leg straps be incorrectly fitted or become unattached. Also there is always the risk of an animal becoming entangled with an object, especially in the case of dogs, where their instinct is to hunt in the undergrowth.



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The use of leg straps on their own to tether an animal coat eliminates the risk of pressure sores and rubs from using tethering means around the abdomen of the animal, but has all the disadvantages mentioned above, plus the possibility of causing injury to the soft parts of the top of the animal's hind leg
5 should the animal coat slip to one side and not be righted by the animal shaking itself.

Dog garments of complete suits with four legs are used for drying off bathed or wet dogs (Harrell US 6,058,890 1998). Dog "jogging" suits are also complete suits with four legs used mainly for the smaller breeds of dog during
10 light exercise. Overheating may be a problem if anything more than light exercise is performed. A large working dog, for example, a guard dog, would not be taken seriously by an intruder if wearing an animal coat of this nature.

Preferred embodiments of the present invention aim to provide an animal coat that is tethered by a leg tethering means that is comfortable, non-
15 restrictive for the animal and easy to apply to the animal with none of the disadvantages mentioned above.

According to one aspect of the invention, there is provided an animal coat comprising:

two side portions arranged to hang down from the animal's back
20 alongside respective sides of the animal's body;

a neck opening defined by said side portions, and arranged to engage around the animal's neck; and



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two leg holders, each secured to an inner face of the coat at the rear part of a respective one of the side portions, and arranged to receive a respective hind leg of the animal.

Preferably, the leg holders are above the lower level of said side
5 portions.

Preferably, each of the leg holders is continuous. In this context, "continuous" means an endless loop or tube of material, in contrast to an item with a releasable or adjustable fastener. The endless loop of material may be made as a single, seamless piece or from one or more pieces of material that are
10 permanently joined as by stitching or other joining method.

Preferably, each of the leg holders is of stretch material.

Preferably, each of the leg holders has a depth that is 10% or more of the maximum circumference of the leg holder. The depth may be at least 8, 10 or 12% of the maximum circumference of the leg holder.

15 Preferably, each of the leg holders has a depth that is 30% or less of the maximum circumference of the leg holder. The depth may be at most 30, 25 or 20% of the maximum circumference of the leg holder.

A preferred depth of leg holder is in the range 12 to 18% of the maximum circumference of the leg holder.

20 A preferred depth of leg holder is 15% of the maximum circumference of the leg holder.

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According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided an animal coat comprising:

two side portions arranged to hang down from the animal's back alongside respective sides of the animal's body; and

5 means for retaining at least one of said side portions in a raised position and releasing that side portion to a lowered position.

Such an animal coat may also be in accordance with any of the preceding aspects of the invention.

Animal coats as above may incorporate any of the features mentioned in
10 this specification.

The invention extends to a method of fitting an animal coat in accordance with any of the preceding aspects of the invention, the method comprising the steps of measuring dimensions of an animal, transferring those dimensions to a pattern, making an animal coat from that pattern, and fitting the
15 coat to an animal.

For a better understanding of the invention, and to show how embodiments of the same may be carried into effect, reference will now be made, by way of example, to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings, in which:

20 Figure 1 is a lateral view of a dog wearing an animal coat;

Figure 2 is a posterior view of the dog wearing the animal coat;



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Figure 3 illustrates the animal coat as viewed from beneath with a closure means closed;

Figure 4 is a posterior view of the animal coat when not being worn by an animal;

5 Figure 5 is a dorsal view of the animal coat with the closure means open; and

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a dog and coat, showing measurement points;

Figure 7 illustrates a modified coat;

10 Figure 8 is a rear view of the coat of the modified coat, when worn by a dog;

Figure 9 is a view similar to Figure 7, but showing sides of the modified coat rolled up; and

15 Figure 10 is a view similar to Figure 8, but showing sides of the modified coat rolled up.

In the figures, like references denote like or corresponding parts.

Figures 1 and 2 show an animal coat 6 in situ on a dog. The animal coat 6 comprises two side portions arranged to hang down from the animal's back alongside respective sides of the animal's body. The coat 6 may comprise
20 any suitable fabric — for example, natural or man-made fibres, stretch or non-stretch, water repellent or fire-proofed, lined or unlined. An opening 1 is



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provided for the animal's head to pass through, and closure means 3 is provided for opening and closing the coat 6 and may comprise, for example, a zip, interengaging hook-and-eye tape (such as Velcro®) or any other suitable closure means. Rear leg holders 4 for tethering the animal coat 6 are affixed to the interior of the animal coat 6 by stitching at points 5, which stitching 2 is visible in Figure 1.

The animal coat 6 is applied to the animal by opening the closure means 3 as seen in Figure 5, which is either situated along the dorsal part of the animal coat 6 or on one or both lateral sides of the animal coat 6, above the stitching line 2 of the leg holder 4.

The animal's head is passed through the opening 1, which is defined by the pieces of fabric making up the two side portions, as shown in Figure 5, joined by stitching 7. The hind limbs of the animal are then passed into and through the leg holders 4, each limb to the corresponding leg holder as shown in Figure 2. The closure means 3 is then closed. A closure means guard 8 as seen in Figure 5 prevents the animal's fur or hair being caught in the closure means. This completes the positioning of the animal coat onto the animal.

The above animal coat as described is maintained securely on the animal by a three-point location system and does not rely upon a strap or the like passing around the animal. The three location points comprise (i) the animal's head and neck passing through the opening 1 and (ii, iii) both hind legs being placed through the respective leg holders 4. This affords opposing restraining forces to maintain the animal coat securely in place even when the animal moves.



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Each leg holder 4 is made of a soft stretch fabric – for example, Lycra ® or Spandex ® mixture or any other suitable fabric, which fits closely to the animal's limb contours without becoming too tight. Figure 3 shows the joining seam stitching 9 which, when the coat is worn by the animal, will be on the inside of the hind limb. The seam stitching 9 could be on the opposite side, or at any other location. Thus, a short tapering sleeve or tube is made for the hind limb to pass into and through to secure the coat on the animal. The leg holder 4 is affixed to the inside of the animal coat 6 by stitching 2 that is positioned adjacent the top edge of the leg holder 4 such that, when worn, the leg holder 4 is comfortably as far up the animal's hind limb as possible.

The depth of the leg holder 4 is only of a sufficient size to maintain the coat tethered with minimal sight of the leg holder when the animal coat is viewed laterally, and does not cover large areas of the animal's hind limb. How much of the leg holder is viewable depends largely upon the conformation and size of the animal. The narrower the band of material used for a leg holder, the more pressure is brought to bear on the area of the leg - this is one of the main disadvantages of using narrow straps as leg tethering means. The minimum depth d of leg holder 4, as measured along seam 9, is proportional to the size of the animal limb. For example, $d = 3$ to 4 cm for a small dog, 8 to 10 cm for a quite large dog. Elephant bigger still.

Figure 6 illustrates a method of measuring an animal for the animal coat to fit correctly. The animal's neck circumference 10 is taken at the widest part of the neck, and the length of the back 11 is taken from the base of the animal neck along the full length of the spine to the root of the tail. Measurement 12 is taken from the top of the front of the hind limb, up and over the animal's back and down to the corresponding point on the other side. Measurement 13 is taken from where line 12 passes over the spine to the root of the tail. Measurement 14



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is taken from the centre point of the animal's chest and is continued to the point of desired length of coat. Measurement 15 is the circumference of the widest part of the top part of the animal hind limb. Measurements 12, 13 and 15 are necessary for the correct placing of the leg holders 4 onto the inside of the
5 animal coat. For a modified coat such as a bath robe as seen in Figure 7, an extra measurement 16 is taken from point of the measurement 11 by the neck, vertically (known as the 'drop') to the base of the lower limb joint (fetlock).

The way in which these measurements relate to the coat is illustrated in Figure 4.

10 For optimum fit of the animal coat, it is necessary to provide the animal coat manufacturer with each individual animal's measurements. It is possible to have standard sizes for various breeds. However, as with buying a suit "off the peg" unless the wearer is absolutely standard size, the fit will not be perfect.

The depth of leg holder 4 may advantageously be in the range 12 to 18%
15 of the maximum circumference (15) of the leg holder. A preferred depth of leg holder 4 is about 15% of the maximum circumference (15) of the leg holder, although it could be more or less.

Preferably, each of the leg holders has a depth that is at least 8, 10 or 12% of the maximum circumference (15) of the leg holder.

20 Preferably, each of the leg holders has a depth that is at most 30, 25 or 20% or less of the maximum circumference (15) of the leg holder.

An advantage of the leg holder 4 is that it is continuous – that is, an endless loop or tube that is made by stitching or otherwise joining pieces of



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material in a permanent manner. Of course, a seamless leg holder 4 is also good. As the leg holder 4 is continuous, there are no fastenings or straps to cause sores, rubs or pressure marks, thus eliminating the risk of such straps being ill/or incorrectly fitted by an animal handler, carer or owner. There is very little risk of the animal becoming caught up on an object by the leg holders due to their close fitting to the animal's hind limbs. This is a great advantage when the wearer is a dog, as it is all too easy for the animal to become trapped in a thicket when playing or hunting and wearing a coat with leg straps.

When the animal coat 6 is made with a stretch fabric, the animal has the possibility of its natural movement being less restricted than with other types of animal coat, and the leg holders 4 being made of a stretch fabric may absorb the animal's hind limb movements by their elasticity whilst the front legs are left free. Using one or more additional front leg holder would be possible but largely superfluous in maintaining the animal coat in place and could possibly cause extra drag on the animal's shoulders during the natural movement of the animal.

The animal coat 6 with leg holders 4 is a great advantage to the larger breed of dog to prevent inclement weather from blowing the coat away from the animal's back. This eliminates the need to use leg straps with all the disadvantages already listed above. The aesthetic appearance of the animal coat 6 as described and as seen in Figures 1 does not detract from a large dog's appearance – for example, for guard dogs and other working dogs where a “no-nonsense” appearance is essential.

The structure of the leg holders 4 is such that they have no need for a fastening means (for example, Velcro ® fastening, buckles, buttons or any other fastening means) applied around or to the leg holders, being of a continuous soft stretch fabric joined by a seam of stitching 9. This eliminates the risk of injury



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or damage to the animal from hard or fixed areas being in contact with a moving area of the animal's skin. Placing the animal's hind limb into and through the leg holder is both quick and easy to do.

The animal coat 6 as described and illustrated uses the traditional animal
5 blanket style or shape to cover the animal. As seen in Figures 1 and 2, although it is now securely tethered on the animal at its three location points, the coat still hangs loosely down the sides of the animal, without being closely tied around the animal's body. This well-tried and tested style or shape of animal coat has been used for many centuries and is still considered the most suitable style or
10 shape for an animal coat. The reason for this is that it enables the animal freedom of movement and warmth without compressing the animal's fur or hair to the extent that the natural layer of insulating air in the animal's fur or hair is eliminated. This is especially so when the fabric of the animal coat chosen is of a stretch, lightweight and breathable nature. During the animal's movement or
15 exercise, the blanket style or type of animal coat helps to prevent the animal from overheating by having the abdominal area free of covering, giving the opportunity for some loss of body heat to occur. This is particularly useful in the case of dogs, which as a species are unable to sweat.

It is possible to modify the animal coat - for example, as seen in Figure
20 7, as a coat to aid drying the animal after a bath or swimming etc. This type of animal coat may be made from moisture-absorbent fabric such as terry towelling, for example, and the sides of the coat 19 are longer, reaching almost to the ground when worn. There may be a neck cover 20 as seen in Figure 7 and/or a hood attached to the neck of the garment. The front of the coat is joined from
25 the neck to the base of the chest, leaving the remainder of the front of the coat open. The front of the coat may be so joined by stitching or by a fastening that may be opened. Thus the animal is unrestricted if it wishes to run around. The

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lengths of the sides of the coat 19 prevent the animal owner/handler from becoming wet when the animal shakes itself, and also prevent household furnishings from becoming wet when the animal runs around or tries to wipe itself on the furnishings.

5 This modified coat has a number of tapes 17 attached to the underside of the coat. The tapes are sewn onto the underside of the coat at one end and attached by an attaching means (for example, a button 26) to the outside of the coat at the other end. The number of tapes required will depend upon the size of the animal and the coat. The tapes enable the sides of the animal coat to be
10 rolled up as shown at 18 in Figures 9 and 10, so that they are out of the way, to make it easier to apply the coat to the animal. For example, the coat can be applied to the animal whilst the animal is still in the bath. Typically, one may let the water out of the bath, undo the tapes 17 to allow the rolled up sides 18 to fall down, and then lift the animal out of the bath, using the coat to protect the
15 handler from getting too wet. The moisture-absorbent coat then helps speedy drying of the animal, and thereby reduces the risk of chilling.

Although a coat for a domestic pet dog has been described above, it is to be appreciated that coats in accordance with embodiments of the invention may be used for other animals – for example, pigs, domestic cats, larger species
20 of exotic cats and exotic mammals kept in captivity, or for use on animals either for recreational or veterinary use.

In this specification, the verb "comprise" has its normal dictionary meaning, to denote non-exclusive inclusion. That is, use of the word "comprise" (or any of its derivatives) to include one feature or more, does not exclude the
25 possibility of also including further features.



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The reader's attention is directed to all and any priority documents identified in connection with this application and to all and any papers and documents which are filed concurrently with or previous to this specification in connection with this application and which are open to public inspection with
5 this specification, and the contents of all such papers and documents are incorporated herein by reference.

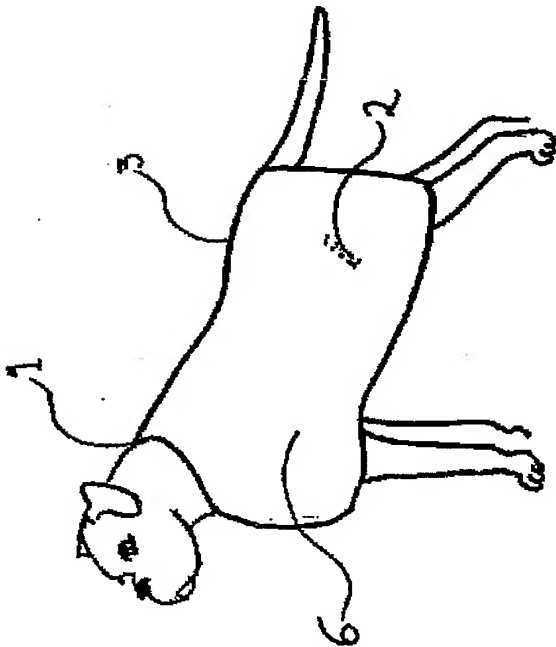
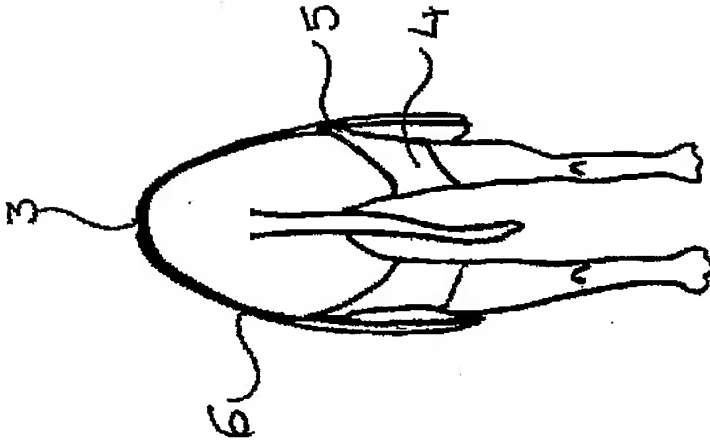
All of the features disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), and/or all of the steps of any method or process so disclosed, may be combined in any combination, except
10 combinations where at least some of such features and/or steps are mutually exclusive.

Each feature disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), may be replaced by alternative features serving the same, equivalent or similar purpose, unless expressly stated otherwise. Thus,
15 unless expressly stated otherwise, each feature disclosed is one example only of a generic series of equivalent or similar features.

The invention is not restricted to the details of the foregoing embodiment(s). The invention extends to any novel one, or any novel combination, of the features disclosed in this specification (including any
20 accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), or to any novel one, or any novel combination, of the steps of any method or process so disclosed.



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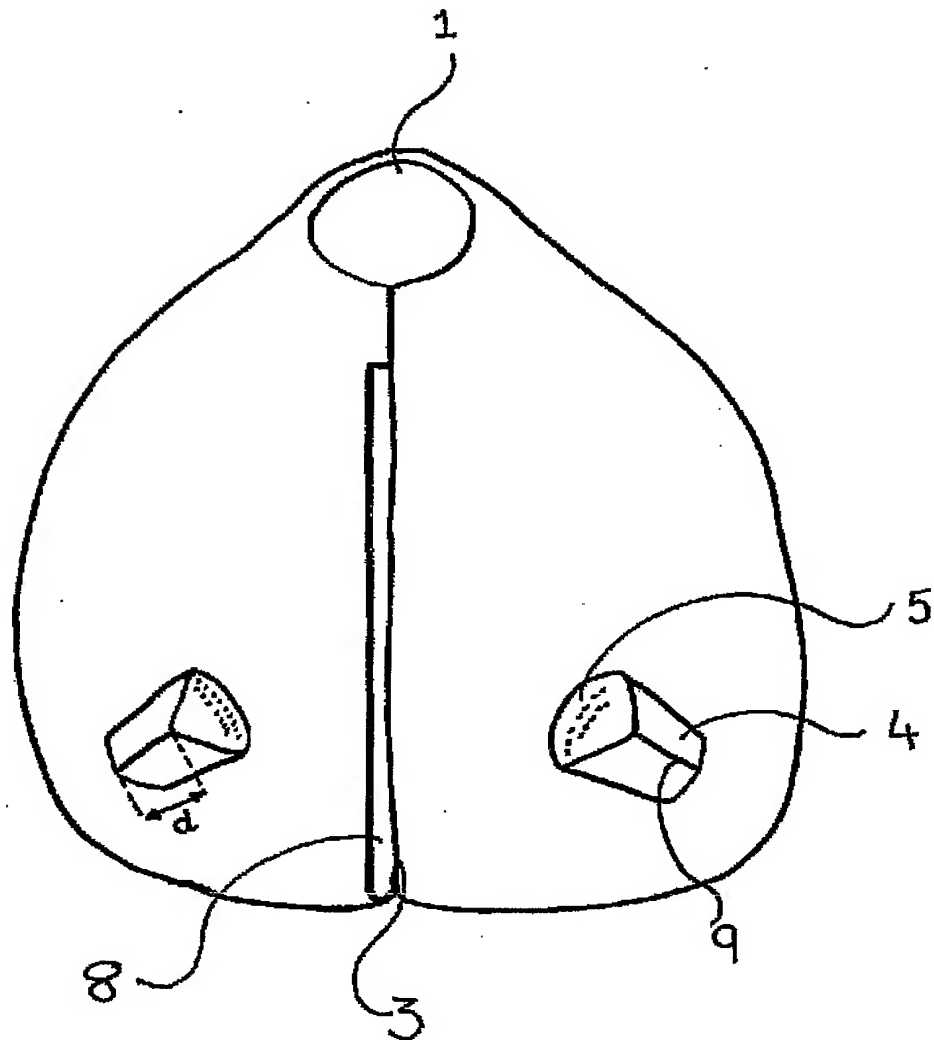


FIG 3



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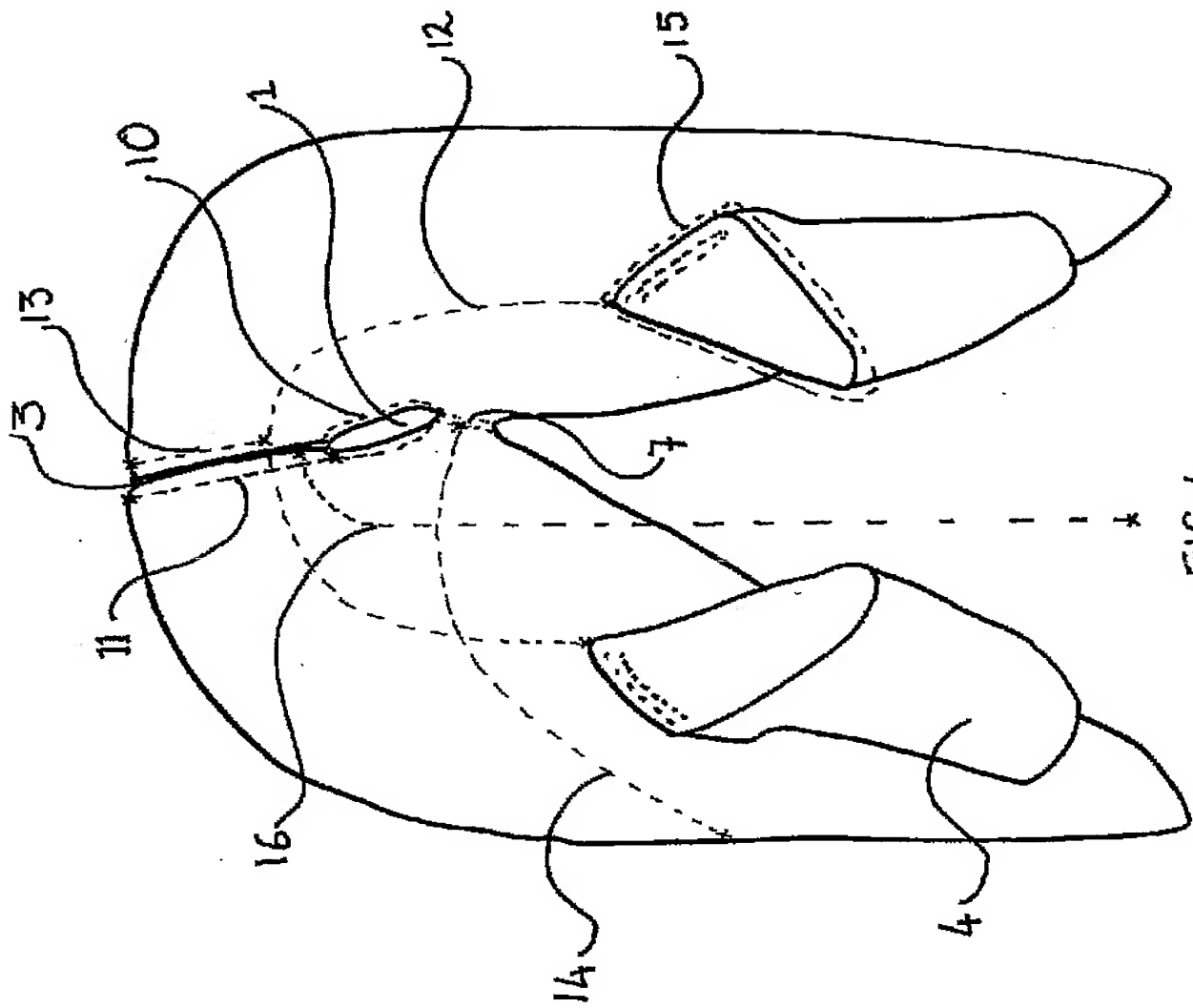


FIG 4



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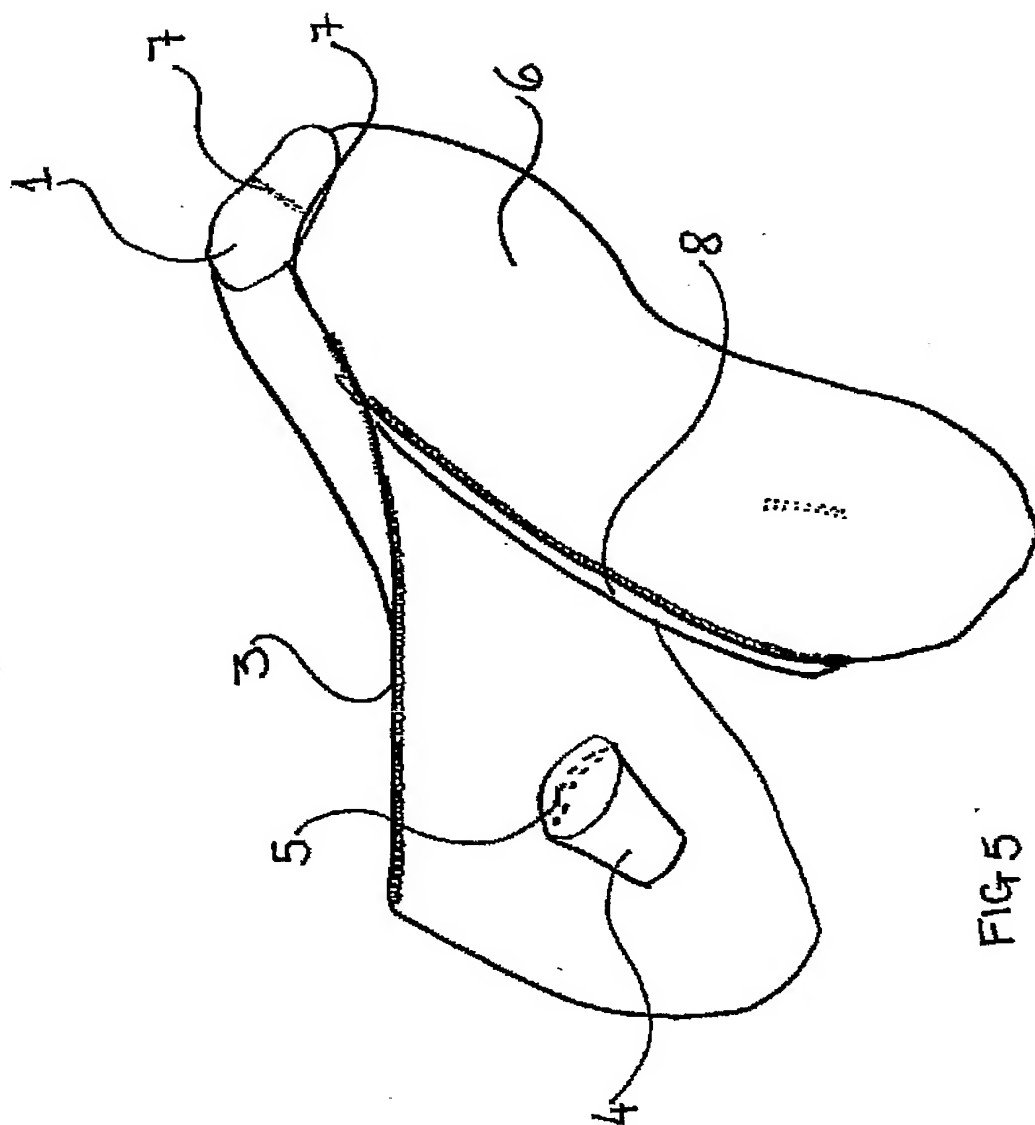
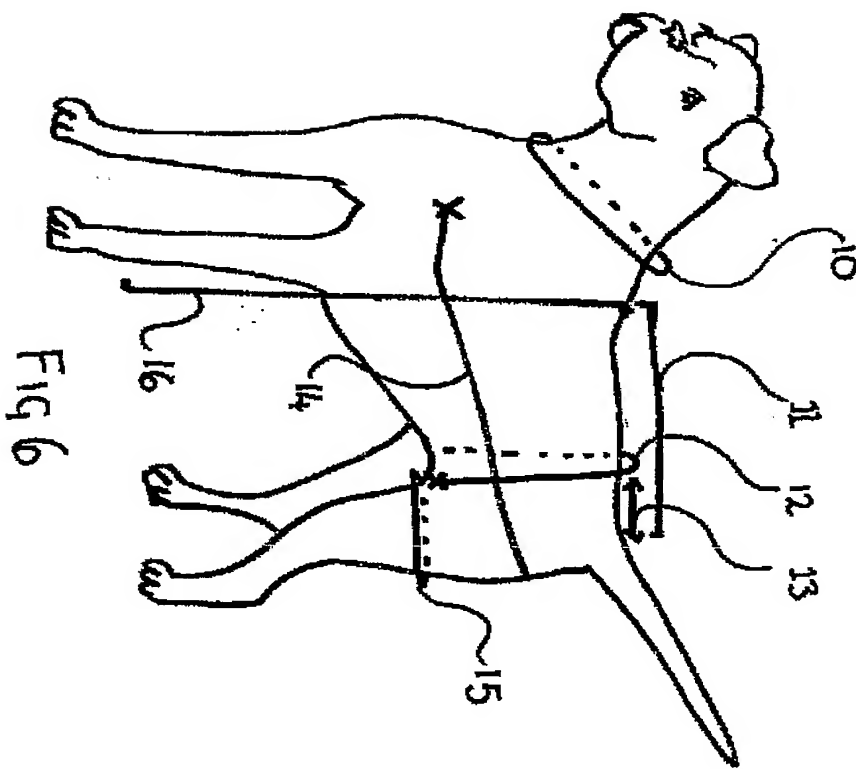


FIG 5



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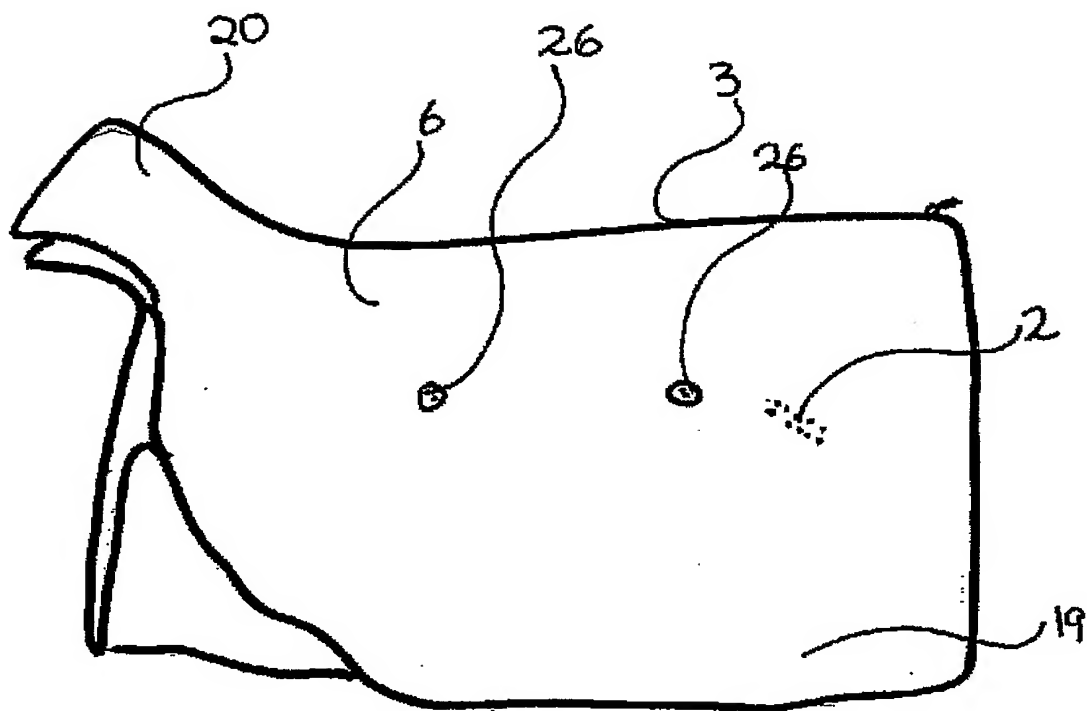


FIG 7

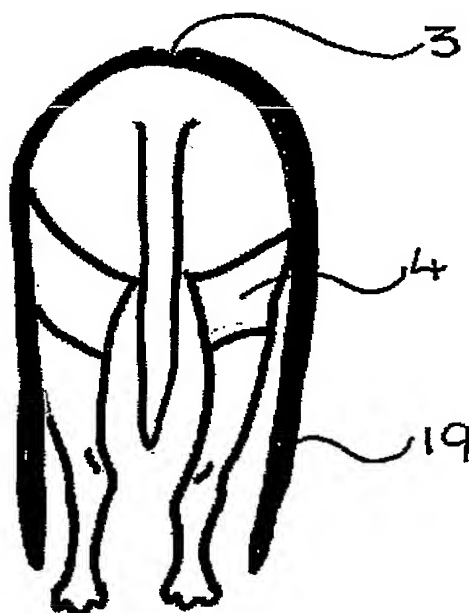


FIG 8

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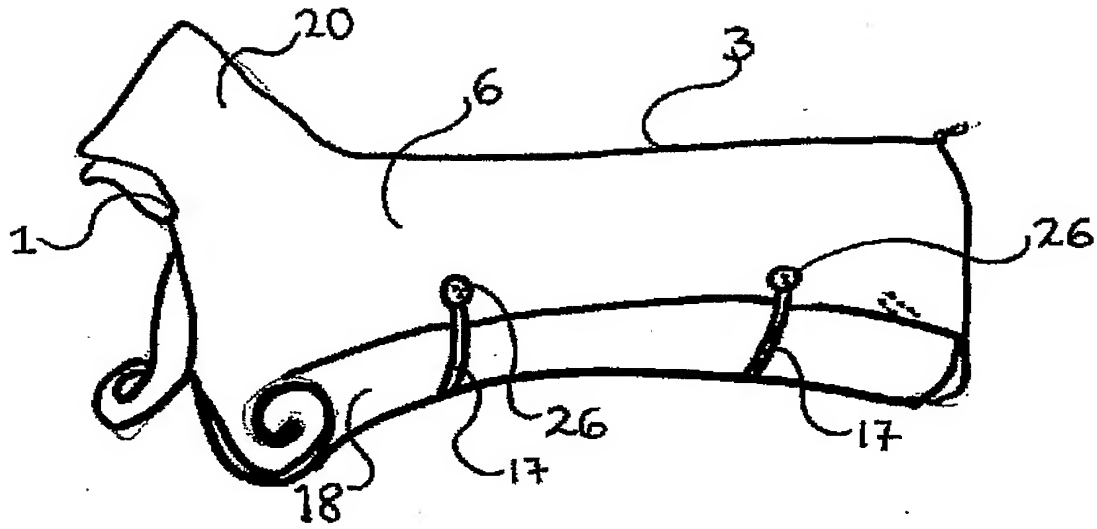


FIG 9

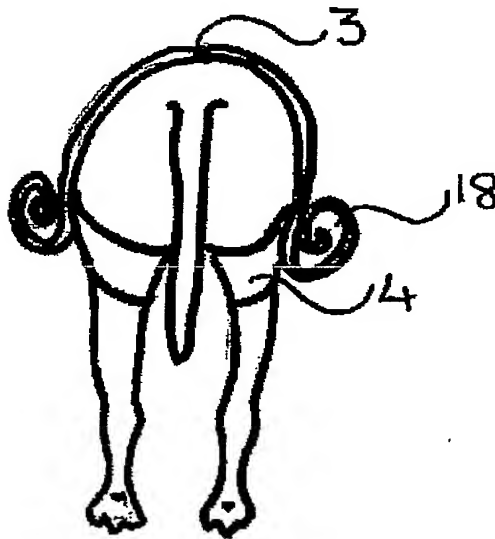


FIG 10

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